

HISTORY

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

1959-1968

Chapter I -- Prologue

Dean Richard L. Meiling

"TRADITION IS CUMULATED EXPERIENCE - HISTORY  
IS THE PHILOSOPHY THEREOF"

PROLOGUE

A visitor to HMS Navy Yards in England, was much impressed by the fact that through every rope used in England's Navy runs a fine red thread. If such a thread of tradition and historical inspiration were absent from our institutions of learning, our universities would fall apart and we would be hopeless victims of our enemies--the potent tribe known as the materialists. Let us then trace the "thread" of medicine and medical education as it involved our Nation, our State, our City, and our University.

The London Company's expedition landed on May 13, 1607, at Jamestown, Virginia. Records indicate that several physicians were among the first English colonists, including Dr. Thomas Wooton, who was listed as the "fleet's surgeon." Dr. Lawrence Bohune, the first physician-general of the Virginia colony, arrived in 1610.

It was 150 years later, the spring of 1765, that the first medical faculty or school in this country was founded in Philadelphia. Based upon the proposals of Dr. John Morgan, the new medical school was established as a part of the College of Philadelphia (later to be called the University of Pennsylvania). The American-born Dr. Morgan had traveled to Edinburgh

and to the continent for his medical education. His far-sighted proposal (similar to today's concepts) called for basic scientific studies to precede clinical work, affiliation of the medical school with a university, a teaching hospital, a medical library, and medical research.

Community service, statesmanship, and national leadership were characteristics of the physicians at the time of the American Revolution. In 1776, among the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were the following six physicians: John Bartlett, Oliver Wolcott, Lyman Hall, Matthew Thornton, George Taylor, and Benjamin Rush; each a patriot, a leader, a citizen, a physician, and each with a vision involving not only the health of his fellow man but a vision of his country's economic, political, and social future.

The "Ohio Company" pioneers from Massachusetts and Connecticut joined with Rufus Putnam to establish on April 7, 1788, a community at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, first called "Adelphia" and later "Marietta." This Ohio community was known for its academic educational, and cultural characteristics. In 1788 Dr. Jabez True from Gilmantown, New York, established his practice in Marietta where he continued until his death in 1823. History recalls Dr. True as the first practicing physician of Ohio, a gentleman of charity, simplicity, and sincere piety.

In the settlement of northeastern Ohio, the Connecticut Land Company was to play the dominant role. Its first community was established at the falls in Chagrin River in 1798, and called Chagrin. The name was later changed to Willoughby in honor of Dr. Westel Willoughby who had founded the Fairfield Medical School in Herkimer County, New York, in 1812. He later acquired property about Chagrin and when in 1834 the Chagrin community developed plans for a University with a medical department, Dr. Willoughby accepted the leadership. This resulted in both the University and the town being named for Dr. Willoughby.

The first speaker of the parliamentary body of the Western Reserve Territory, from which the State of Ohio was to be carved, was a physician, Dr. Edward Tiffin. This physician and civic leader had migrated in 1793 from Virginia to Chillicothe, Ohio. His stated reason for leaving Virginia was that he found the social order involving slavery unacceptable. When the new State of Ohio was accepted into the Union in 1803, it was this same physician, Edward Tiffin, who became the first Governor of Ohio, and still later, a senator from Ohio to the Upper Chamber of the U. S. Congress.

At Cincinnati, Dr. David Drake, a native of New Jersey, helped found the "Medical College of Ohio" in 1819, the forerunner of the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine.

On March 3, 1834, the Ohio State Legislature established the charter for "Willoughby University of Lake Erie" at Chagrin and in a second

action that same date established a charter for the City of Columbus.

The growth of the nearby City of Cleveland, encouraged a group of faculty at Willoughby to move to that city where they founded in 1843 the "Cleveland Medical College" in cooperation with the Western Reserve College. This was the beginning of the School of Medicine of the Case-Western Reserve University.

In 1847 the Ohio Legislature authorized the transfer of the Medical Department of Willoughby University from Willoughby, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio, where it was named "Willoughby Medical College of Columbus". The Willoughby Medical College of Columbus during its first session in Columbus was to be absorbed by a new school--the "Starling Medical College". Mr. Lynne Starling, a Columbus philanthropist, offered to help finance the construction of a medical school and hospital (later known as St. Francis Hospital). This was indeed the first such combined medical school-hospital teaching facility ever planned and built in USA. Unique for its day, it was to become the pattern of modern medical education. Construction began in 1849 but the hospital building was not completely furnished until 1887. The present Grant Hospital is located on the site once occupied by the St. Francis Hospital and the Starling Medical College. (The funds obtained from the sale in the 1950's of the property occupied by the St. Francis Hospital accrued to the College of Medicine in accordance with provisions of Mr. Lynne Starling's will.)

On May 5, 1847, in Philadelphia, 250 delegates from 40 medical

societies and 28 medical colleges organized themselves into a confederation which became known later as the American Medical Association. Their expressed purpose in forming this organization was to enrich and enhance medical education and the scientific development of medical knowledge. Representing the Ohio Medical Convention (Association) and the Willoughby Medical College which had just moved to Columbus was Dr. John Butterfield and representing the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Cincinnati, was Dr. David Judkins, the only representative from Ohio present at the founding of the AMA.

Dr. Starling Loving, a graduate of Starling Medical College in 1849, was the academic leader of the Columbus community for many years. He was appointed to the faculty of this college as professor of medicine in 1850 and as dean in 1881. In 1875 because of differences of opinion concerning the appointment of the professor of physiology a small group of the faculty elected to organize the "Columbus Medical College" which continued operation for 17 years with clinical relationships with the Hawkes Hospital of Mt. Carmel.

In 1892 the Columbus Medical College and the Starling Medical College united once again as the Starling Medical College. Once again, a few dissenting faculty members organized the "Ohio Medical University". This University, which had medical, dental, and pharmacy departments (faculties), was associated with the Protestant Hospital Association (forerunner of White Cross and Riverside Hospitals).

In the meantime, Dr. Jared Potter Kirkland, a physician journalist, civic leader, and horticulturist, and Dr. Norton S. Townshend, also a physician assumed considerable responsibility for the establishment of Ohio's only land-grant college in 1870. This college, first called the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, was to be renamed The Ohio State University in 1878. Dr. Kirkland was Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic at Willoughby University in Willoughby, Ohio, in 1842, and prior to that has held a faculty appointment at the "Medical College of Ohio" in Cincinnati.

As early as 1891 (June 15) the Board of Trustees of The Ohio State University considered the establishment of a college of medicine as an integral part of the University. The medical profession in Ohio at that time evidenced considerable uneasiness over the concept that medical education should be placed under the jurisdiction of state government through a state university.

In 1898, President Canfield proposed that a College of Medicine and Surgery be established by the University. The Board of Trustees adopted a medical curriculum and established the "Lynne Starling Chair of the Practice of Medicine." However, opposition to this proposal developed both within the University faculty and the medical profession, thus preventing the fruition of this proposal, and may well have led to President Canfield's early retirement in 1899.

In 1907, the Starling Medical College and the Ohio Medical University united to form the Starling-Ohio Medical College. In this same year the faculty of The Ohio State University, in a resolution, petitioned the Board of Trustees to establish a College of Medicine as an integral part of the University. Dr. William Oxley Thompson, who succeeded Dr. Canfield as President of The Ohio State University in 1899, was, in 1907, named Chancellor of the Starling-Ohio Medical College in addition to his duties as President of The Ohio State University.

Dr. William J. Means, Dean of the Starling-Ohio Medical College, served as a member of the "joint inspection committee" of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Council on Education of the American Medical Association and in this position visited many American medical schools between 1902 and 1910. The famous "Flexner Studies of Medical Education," sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the American Medical Association was released in 1910. When Flexner visited the Starling-Ohio Medical College in 1909, a summary of his appraisal stated, "Vigorous measures might...produce here a good institution." President Thompson was finally, in 1913, persuaded that the time had come for the union of Starling-Ohio Medical College and The Ohio State University.

Senator Erastus G. Lloyd introduced into the Ohio Legislature, Senate Bill 120, which was enacted into law on April 18, 1913. This bill



authorized and empowered the Board of Trustees to "establish and maintain in the State University a College of Medicine." In 1914 the Board of Trustees entered into a contract to accept the property, faculty, and functions of the Starling-Ohio Medical College; Dean William J. Means was then named the first dean of the new College of Medicine of The Ohio State University and, also, the first chairman of the Department of Surgery. In the same year (1914), the Board of Trustees entered into a similar contract to accept the property, faculty and functions of the Cleveland-Pulte Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland. As a consequence, between 1914 and 1923 there were two medical colleges on the campus, each with separate faculties. The old South dormitory at the corner of Tenth and Neil Avenues was converted into a homeopathic hospital. It was in this hospital that the first program in nursing was established and from this beginning developed what is now the School of nursing of the College of Medicine of The Ohio State University.

Professor Thomas C. Mendenhall, an emeritus professor of Physics at The Ohio State University, had been appointed to the Board of Trustees and with the support of the Dean of Medicine, Eugene F. McCampbell, M. D. (who had succeeded Dr. Means in 1915) persuaded the Board that it was unnecessary and wasteful to perpetuate two colleges of medicine on the same campus and, hence, the Board of Trustees directed that the teaching of homeopathic medicine be discontinued effective August, 1922.

The homeopathic hospital was torn down and Hamilton Hall arose in its place in 1923 to house both the College of Medicine and the College of Dentistry. In 1951 the College of Dentistry moved into its present facilities north of Hamilton Hall.

Thus, there have been six medical faculties which, in direct continuity, provide the heritage (red thread) of medical education in Ohio and The Ohio State University:

Willoughby University (Chagrin)

Willoughby Medical College (Columbus)

Starling Medical School (Columbus)

Columbus Medical College (Columbus)

Ohio Medical University (Columbus)

Starling-Ohio Medical College (Columbus)

Each of the antecedent colleges is represented by one of the six gold stars rising on a diagonal in the upper portion (sinistra chief) of the "arms" (crest) of the College of Medicine authorized by the Board of Trustees in 1966. The stars rise to the center to join the seal of the University in the "dextru chief of the arms", thus symbolizing our heritage in recognizing tradition as well as representing the union with the parent university.

The Legislature, in 1919, authorized the construction of a hospital on the University campus. This building and its additions is today now known as Starling Loving Hall.

From 1914 through 1930 the problems of assimilation and the development of medical education on a large university campus were predominant. Dr. Francis Landacre, Chairman of the Department of Anatomy, 1914-33, had introduced research in the basic science studies, particularly in neuro-anatomy. In 1930 Dr. Charles Austin Doan joined the faculty. He was a skilled clinician and a staunch advocate of the vital role of research in medicine. In 1936 he became chairman of the Department of Medicine and was appointed Dean of the College in 1944. Upon retirement he was appointed Emeritus Dean in 1961. He planted the seeds of the inseparable triad of medical education--teaching, patient care, and clinical research, that were to mature and grow in the ensuing decades on this campus.

The period 1936 through 1952 was one of trying times for the College of Medicine; there were difficult financial problems, its accreditation was in continuous jeopardy, its relation with the University was at times stressful and even its future was subject to question by some. The war years 1941-45 placed great burdens on the faculty. Many members were called to serve in the armed forces. At the same time the undergraduate and the post-M.D. programs were accelerated and the class size was increased by government decrees.

As early as 1939, Senator John Bricker (then Governor of Ohio and long-term member of the Board of Trustees) with General Carlton Dargusch

(another long-term member of the Board of Trustees of the University) with other loyal alumni of the University determined to improve the College of Medicine and University Hospital. As Governor, Mr. Bricker established a "Post-War Planning Commission" to which he presented his proposal for the University Hospital and he also secured approval from the Ohio Inter-University Council for a new University Hospital. Governor Bricker went to Washington as a Senator before the Legislature could act, but he discussed this Hospital project with his successor, Governor Lausche, who also agreed to approve legislative action on this project. At this point, two loyal alumni, Dr. Russel Means and Dr. Link Murphy became leaders in the action, as did State Senator Meachem and Representative McClure. Dr. Charles A. Doan, who in 1944 had become Dean, was the coordinator of this successful campaign. The first building was completed and received patients July 1, 1951. To this have now been added six buildings, which comprise the complex now designated by the Board of Trustees as the "University Hospitals."

In June 1949, the Board of Trustees adopted the following plan to increase the size of the entering class of the College of Medicine, subject to available funds and buildings:

1950-51.....145

1951-52 and thereafter.....200

However, again finances were a controlling factor; only \$500,000 was available for remodeling Hamilton Hall and Starling-Loving Hall (old University Hospital) to accommodate the College of Medicine educational programs. "The ultimate question is how to accomplish the result with the means available" is a most significant statement to be found in the minutes of the Board at this time. The entering class in medicine was increased to 150 in 1951, at which point it remained until 1968.

In January 1952 the College of Medicine received full accreditation from the Joint Commission of the Association of American Medical Colleges and the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. This was the first time since 1936 that the College was fully accredited. This full accreditation continues today.

New curriculum; increased number of faculty; increased number of students in medicine, nursing, allied medical professions, graduate programs, and continuing medical education; new departments; a new school; new buildings; and remodeling, refurbishing, and additions to older buildings were the result of motivating forces through the fifties and sixties that have moved the College of Medicine to its present position of excellence and preeminence on this campus as well as to bring it national and international recognition. It is of significance to note that as in the early history the community hospitals, i.e., St. Francis,

Protestant, and Hawkes of Mt. Carmel, were associated with the faculties of the several medical schools which preceded our College of Medicine, so today by "memorandum of agreement" between the Board of Trustees of the University and the Boards of Trustees of the hospitals which were indirectly or directly the successors to the above, medical education in association with our faculty is continued. This involves Mt. Carmel, Children's, Grant, Riverside, St. Ann's, St. Anthony, and Harding.

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